QUEENSLAND HANDBOOK, WITH MAP.

COMPILED BY

WALTER B. PATON, M.A.,

AND ISSUED BY THE

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE,

31, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Office open daily, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. ; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

NOTE 1.—This Office was established by Her late Majesty's Government in 1886 for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration chiefly to the British Colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office.

NOTE 2.—The Australasian Circular should be read with this. The Circular is revised quarterly, and may be obtained gratis. For List of Publications, *see* Back of this Cover.

NOTE 3.—The Notice Boards of this Office are exhibited, and the Circulars may be obtained free of charge, at more than 1,200 Labour Exchanges, Public Libraries, Urban District Councils, and Institutions. The Handbooks also may be obtained at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, where collections of the products of the various Colonies may be seen.

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MARCH, 1911.

Price One Penny.

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150

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Scale of English Miles

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QUEENSLAND.

I. CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.

Area and History.—The State of Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern corner of Australia. Its area is 670,000 square miles, or nearly twelve times the area of England and Wales. In 1788 settlement in Australia was commenced, and Sydney, the present capital of New South Wales, was founded; but no settlement took place in the part now called Queensland till 1823. After a time the colonists felt the inconvenience of being governed from so distant a point as Sydney, and demanded separation from New South Wales; and, accordingly, a new colony was established, under the name of Queensland, on December 10, 1859. It is now one of the States in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Climate.—The Darling Downs, in the south, is the principal district within the temperate zone; the climate here is delightful nearly the whole year round, and the elevation makes it less enervating than that in other parts of the State. The other parts of Southern Queensland, as far north as a line drawn westward from Rockhampton, are semi-tropical; north of Rockhampton it is generally hot. The winter months are May, June, and July; and December, January, and February are the three summer months. The mean temperature in Brisbane is 69° as against 51° in London, the extremes ranging in 1909 from 41° to 99°. It may be said, generally, that the Pacific districts are moist and warm, the west dry and hot, and that it is only in the south and west that frosts and cold winds are known. In the summer the heat is felt more in the tropical coast regions on account of the heavy rains, the rain falling mainly in the summer months. But work can be carried on out of doors throughout

the summer without injury to men of steady and temperate habits. The south-east sea breezes and north-east trade-winds temper the climate considerably.

Rainfall.—In the western districts the rainfall in some parts is sometimes as little as 10 inches in the year. Experience shows that water may be found in many places by sinking for it, and the possibility and practicability of irrigation on a large scale are being proved. Artesian wells are being sunk in a large number of localities. Some of the Queensland rivers are of little navigable importance, being, for the greater part of the year, merely series of water holes. In the coast districts the rainfall varies very considerably. Moreton Bay has a considerable amount, Brisbane having a yearly average of 33 to 43 inches, and the Darling Downs, which lie from 80 to 120 miles from the coast, have generally a sufficient supply. Further north, along the coast, the region of tropical rains begins at Mackay, in South Kennedy, and extends to Cooktown. The average rainfall at Mackay is 62 inches a year. In the south part of Cook, a very large quantity of rain falls, amounting sometimes to more than 160 inches in the year. But even in the rainy zone there is some variation; and in the district round the mouth of the Burdekin the climate is drier. The rainfall at Rockhampton, in the semi-tropical district of Port Curtis, averages about 36 inches a year; and at Townsville in the north the average is 40 inches.

Health.—Altogether the climate is not unfavourable to European constitutions, especially in the higher parts, and the average death rate is low.

II. PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Among the chief products are wool, gold, silver-lead, coal, copper, tin, sugar, tallow, maize, wheat, potatoes, lucerne, most kinds of fruit, pearl-shell, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, hides and skins, and cedar and other timber. In the Agricultural Industry the greatest progress during the last few years has been in sugar and wheat growing, butter production and dairying, and fruit growing.

1. The Pastoral Industry.—The resources of the larger part of Queensland are mainly pastoral. The live stock in Queensland is, as a rule, free from disease, but in times of severe drought, many sheep are lost. The rank natural vegetation in the coast districts, and in the tropical latitudes generally, gives excellent pasturage for cattle and horses, and the herbage in the drier climate of the interior gives the best sheep pasture. Dams, wells, and pumps worked by windmills have diminished the evils of deficient

rainfall, which is now supplemented also by plentiful supplies drawn from artesian bores. Many of such bores have been put down, and have met with good results. The stock are fed almost entirely on the indigenous grasses, except at some places near the coast and in the Darling Downs district, where either lucerne or Californian prairie grass is grown for the purpose of fattening store sheep and cattle for the Brisbane markets. British grasses, with a few exceptions, do not thrive in Queensland.

Wool and Frozen Meat.—Wool is the most important product of the pastoral industry, and the quantity exported in 1909 was 101 million lbs. There are numerous works also for the freezing of meat, large quantities of which are exported, *see* p. 18.

Number of Stock.—The following table gives the numbers of stock in 1900, in 1902, and in 1909:—

—	Dec. 31, 1900.	Dec. 31, 1902.	Dec. 31, 1909.
Horses	456,788	392,122	555,613
Horned cattle	4,078,191	2,543,471	4,711,782
Sheep	10,339,185	7,213,985	19,593,791
Pigs	122,187	77,202	124,803

It will be noticed that the numbers of all stock are now more than they were nine years ago; the decline in 1902 was mainly caused by drought, but since then the numbers of all stock have shown a striking recovery.

Cattle, Horses, and Sheep.—The supply of horses is more than enough for the State, and an export trade has been opened up with India and other countries, 3,315 horses having been exported to India in 1909 at an average export value of 12*l.* a head. Cattle are distributed all over the State, but the pastoral districts which hold the largest numbers are Burke, Leichhardt, Darling Downs, Moreton, and North Kennedy; 88 per cent. of the cattle owners owned small herds of 100 or less in number, but the great bulk of the cattle—67 per cent.—is held in herds of over 1,000, each herd averaging 4,600 head. The pastoral districts which hold the largest number of sheep are Burke, Darling Downs, Gregory North, Maranoa, Warrego, and especially Mitchell; 90 per cent. of the sheep are held in large flocks of 5,000 and

upwards. Horses are distributed over the State, the largest numbers being in Moreton, Darling Downs, and North Kennedy; the chief centres for breeding them are the Kennedy, Port Curtis, and Darling Downs pastoral districts.

Pigs.—The raising of pigs proves profitable, and their numbers might be largely increased; this industry is principally found in Darling Downs and Moreton.

2. The Agricultural Industry.—*Weights and Measures.*—Weights and measures are those of Great Britain. But maize is sold by the standard bushel of 56 lbs., wheat by that of 60 lbs., barley by that of 50 lbs., and oats by that of 40 lbs. (Stat. of 1906, ch. 19.)

Principal Crops.—The areas under the following crops in the last three years available were—

Year.	Land in Cultivation	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Lucerne and other green forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1907 ...	642,979	82,461	6,943	127,119	126,810	91,444
1908 ...	650,472	80,898	7,385	127,655	123,902	87,675
1909 ...	738,447	117,160	13,109	132,313	128,178	100,443

Most of the cultivated land is in the Southern division of the State, and the area is small in the Central division. Four-fifths of the farmers and market gardeners in the State hold less than 50 acres each. In all parts of Queensland farmers must adapt their methods to the climate and soil. This is especially important to remember in the hot northern districts, where many settlers have lost patience and money by trying to raise products which are unsuitable to such tropical regions. Sugar-cane, bananas, pineapples, and other tropical and sub-tropical fruits are almost wholly confined to the coast districts. In choosing land farmers should secure a good soil, permanent water, and an accessible market. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye are sown in April, May, and June, and reaped in Spring, viz., September, October, and November.

State and Experimental Farms.—There is a State farm at Bungeworgorai, near Roma, and several Experimental Farms under Government supervision are to be found in various districts of the State.

Queensland Agricultural College.—Students may acquire knowledge of farming at the Queensland Agricultural College at Gatton, which is under the Department of Agriculture.

Candidates for admission must apply to the Principal; they must be from 16 to 21 years of age, and must pass an entrance examination in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and English composition. The time of students is equally divided between labour in the field, and in the class room; the terms are 27*l.* for the college year, including board, room, washing, and tuition.

Price of Land.—The price and rent of Government land are given on pp. 37-9. As regards freehold private land, the price varies greatly according to situation and improvements. Unimproved allotments for building purposes in the suburbs of all the principal towns, including Brisbane, may be bought at from 20*l.* an acre. Blocks of five acres and upward for market gardening purposes cost from 10*l.* to 50*l.* an acre. Improved and unimproved farming and dairying lands cost from 1*l.* to 4*l.* an acre. Small areas of land for orchards and fruit growing in choice localities, having good roads and near railways, cost up to 20*l.* an acre. It is impossible to particularise, but the small capitalist, in whatever locality he may choose for settlement, will find no difficulty in securing improved freehold property. All he has to guard against is in making a too hasty purchase; he will find unlimited choice and should take time. The best plan would be to consult the leading and reputable auctioneers and land agents, obtain their lists, and make personal inspection of a number of properties before deciding.

Share System.—In many districts, as in the sugar districts, land is not bought or rented in the ordinary way, but is let out on the "share system," the parties supplying capital and labour in varying proportions and sharing the proceeds of the farm accordingly.

Advances to Farmers.—By the Agricultural Banks Acts, 1901-5, the Government are authorised to establish and maintain an Agricultural Bank to make advances to farmers for improving their farms.

Maize.—All along the coast and on the northern seaboard maize (generally called "corn" in Queensland) is successfully cultivated. It grows with great rapidity, and yields large crops in return for small labour. In the northern coast districts two crops can be grown in one year. On the "scrub" land trees and jungle are felled and burnt off, and a thick deposit of ash is left. Then, small holes are made with the hoe, and the maize seed is dropped in. No further cultivation is necessary, beyond keeping the ground clear with the hoe until the crops ripen. It is the chief grain food of all the horses in the State. The area under this crop was over 132,000 acres in 1909, the average yield for the State being 19 to 22 bushels. Most of the maize is grown in the Southern division of the State, the largest centres being

Gatton, Laidley, Dugandan, Nanango, Clifton, and Warwick. The country north of Mackay contributes a very small portion of the total crop, but the yield per acre is often half as large again as in the south; Herberton is the chief centre in the north.

Wheat.—Omitting the exceptionally bad year of 1902, when the crops failed, the average yield of wheat during the last 10 years has varied from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Rust lowers the average in some years. Nearly all the wheat is grown in the south, the principal districts being round Warwick, Toowoomba, Clifton, and Roma, and to a less extent round Dalby, Allora, and Killarney. Considerable quantities of flour are imported for home consumption, mainly from other parts of Australia.

Barley.—Barley is grown in the south of the State round Toowoomba, Clifton, etc.; the average yield is 15 to 20 bushels an acre.

Oats.—The area under oats grain is 2,800 acres; it is a very variable crop, and the average yield is about 20 bushels per acre. Besides this, a few thousand acres are grown for hay and green food for cattle. The cultivation of oats is limited to the south.

Hay.—Wheat, oats and lucerne are the principal hay crops in the south—being grown mainly round Toowoomba, Laidley, Clifton, Gatton, and Warwick. Very little hay is grown except in the south.

The crops are cut just when the ear is full but before the straw loses its green colour, and good hay is thus made. Meadow hay as grown in England is not known, although a coarse hay is sometimes made from native grasses, and lucerne takes the place of clover. There is also a quantity of land, especially at Toowoomba and Clifton, cultivated for green crops, such as lucerne, wheat and oats.

There are also considerable tracts of artificially grown pasture, mainly in the south. Stockowners are now devoting much more attention than formerly to the question of conserving superfluous feed by ensilage and other means.

Potatoes.—Some farmers obtain two crops of potatoes in the year, but the summer crop, as it is called, sometimes fails. The potatoes are generally free from disease, and are of very good quality. The yields during the last ten years have varied from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre. The area planted in 1909 was 7,708 acres, the largest area being at Gatton, in the Moreton district.

Sweet Potatoes.—The production of sweet potatoes is very useful and profitable; the area cultivated in 1909 was 2,998 acres. These potatoes are not only used as food for men, but stock of all kinds thrive upon them. They are best grown

on low-lying alluvial lands in the south and north; the average yield is from 4 to 5 tons an acre.

Millet and Sorghum.—Many varieties of millet and sorghum are grown by the coast land farmer, and yield very large quantities. These products take only three or four months to mature.

Rice.—There were only 7 acres of rice in 1908, and none in 1909, as against 863 in 1898. The extension of rice growing in the State should be profitable, but irrigation and cheap labour are necessary.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is grown in the south, almost wholly in the Texas district, and to a small extent at Bowen in the north; the total area planted in 1909 was 594 acres. Tobacco factories must be licensed (Tobacco Act, 1894).

Arrowroot.—Arrowroot is a small but profitable crop, and the area planted might be extended; it is grown principally at Nerang and Logan in the south, the total area in 1909 falling to 241 acres.

Cotton.—The area under cotton was 509 acres in 1909; it is grown both in the south and the north, Cairns being much the largest producer.

Fibres.—Several varieties of fibres are now being cultivated.

Coffee.—Coffee is grown mainly in the north, at Cairns, Mackay, and elsewhere, and at Maroochy in the south; the total area under it decreased from 547 acres in 1901 to 235 acres in 1909.

Vine Growing.—The total area planted with vines in 1909 was 1,695 acres, being more than in 1908. The chief wine-producing districts are Roma (317 miles west of Brisbane by rail), Toowoomba, and Brisbane; the number of wine-makers, and the quantity of wine made, in 1909, was more than in most previous years, but the industry might be greatly developed. The phylloxera has not been seen in Queensland.

Fruits.—Oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, melons, peaches, pineapples, bananas, grapes, mangoes, and other productions of hot climates grow well in South Queensland, and are proving even more successful further north; apples also are grown with considerable success at Stanthorpe in the south; a large amount of green fruit is exported (*see* page 18).

Bananas.—The yield of bananas is very large in the north. The principal production in the north is round Cairns, Cardwell, and Mourilyan; in the south the principal production is round Brisbane and Maroochy. The total acreage in 1909 was 4,994 acres. A banana plantation gives returns in 12 to 18 months.

Pineapples.—The area planted with pineapples in 1909 was 2,161 acres. The largest crops are grown in the south, Bris-

bane having much the greatest area; some are grown at Cleveland, Logan, and Maroochy also, and a few at Cairns in the north.

Oranges.—The area planted with oranges in 1909 was 3,298 acres, which was a little more than in 1908. The principal districts where the fruit is grown are Maryborough and Maroochy in the south, and Cairns, Bowen, and Cardwell in the north, but the fruit thrives in most other parts of the State also. Orange trees take four or five years to grow before they bear a crop.

Dairy Farming.—Dairy farming has greatly developed in recent years, and offers good openings to settlers with a little money, after they have gained experience of local conditions. The number of butter and cheese factories has greatly increased, and is now large in the districts of Brisbane, Bundaberg, Dalby, Laidley, Highfields, Dugandan, Logan, Gatton, Toowoomba, and Warwick. The ham and bacon industry also has greatly developed, and poultry-raising is beginning to be recognised as a profitable branch of farming. Altogether considerable progress has been made, and the fact that steamers, properly fitted up for the carriage of produce, now call regularly at Brisbane, has done much to stimulate the export of butter to Great Britain and elsewhere. Over 10,000,000 lbs. of Queensland butter were exported oversea in 1909. The Dairy Produce Acts of 1904 and 1905 provide for the registration and inspection of dairies; no dairy produce may be exported beyond the Commonwealth until it has been inspected, graded, and marked under these Acts. Good cows cost 7*l.* to 12*l.* in the south. By Acts of 1893-1904 the Government is enabled, out of a tax to be levied on all owners of cattle and sheep, to make advances to the proprietors of meat and dairy works, on the security of such works, for the encouragement of these industries and to prescribe bonuses for dairy manufacture.

Sugar.—Sugar is the product which is, perhaps, especially suitable for cultivation in the State; and its production is the most important of all its agricultural industries. The original large estates, more particularly since the inauguration of the Government central mill system, and the gradual abolition of Kanaka labour, have become divided up into small farms, which have been leased or sold to cane growers. The sugar industry, therefore, is now mainly in the hands of small farmers.

In 1909 the area under cane was 128,178 acres, the area crushed was 80,095 acres, and the average yield of sugar per acre crushed was over 1½ tons. More than half the total crop of sugar is grown in the Northern division, and the most important single district is also in the north, Mackay having

34,203 acres under crop, as against 18,025 acres at Bundaberg in the south, which has the next highest area. Mackay and Bundaberg produce a large portion of the total crop; other good districts are Ayr, Douglas, Cairns, Ingham and Mourilyan in the north, and Childers, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gin Gin in the south.

Kanaka Labour Abolished.—The rougher work used to be done by Kanakas or South Sea Islanders, but under the Pacific Island Labourers' Acts, 1901-6, most of the Kanakas have been gradually deported, none being allowed to remain, except under special circumstances. There is therefore a good demand now for the white labourer in the cane-fields, as nearly all the sugar crop is now grown by white labour only. In the South white men can stand this work fairly well, but in the North such work is more difficult. The climate there is hot and moist in the rainy season, from January to March, and hot and dry at other times, and is very different from that to which farm labourers are accustomed in this country. The work of trashing and harvesting the cane is more trying than other work on sugar farms, and is paid for at a higher rate. It is advisable for the ordinary emigrant from this country, who goes out to take up work on sugar farms in the north, to reach Queensland not later than May, so as to arrive in the busy time and get a few months of comparatively cool weather before the hot season begins in November. At the present time nearly all the labour required in the crushing season (that is, from June to December) has to be brought from the south; to remedy this the Government is offering small blocks of sugar land in the Ingham district, with the object of attracting wage-earners to become small farmers and provide their own labour. Under the bonus system mentioned below sugar-cane growing in the districts north of Rockhampton, as well as in the south, can be profitably carried on by white labour. Some 50 sugar mills were at work in 1909 employing about 4,200 men.

Bonus on Sugar.—From 1st Jan., 1907, to 1st Jan., 1913, a bonus is given by the Commonwealth Government on sugar cane, grown by white labour only, of 6s. per ton calculated on cane giving 10 per cent. of sugar, and 60s. per ton on the sugar-giving contents of beet; but in 1911 the rates are to be two-thirds, and in 1912 one-third of these rates (Commonwealth Sugar Bounty Act, 1905).

Sugar Works Guarantee.—By the Sugar Works Guarantee Acts, 1893-1908, sugar companies may, under certain conditions, issue debentures for the purpose of erecting sugar works, which the Government will guarantee or purchase to the extent of 500,000*l.* altogether. Several mills are now under the direct control of the Government.

Price of Sugar Land, and Capital Required.—Sugar land may be obtained in the Mackay district at 2*l.* to 6*l.* an acre. To clear and cultivate uncleared sugar land a capital of 6*l.* to 8*l.* an acre is required; the cane matures usually in 12 months after planting, but this cannot always be reckoned on. The practice of plantation owners sub-dividing their estates and selling them as small farms on easy terms, with an agreement to buy the produce from the holder at fixed rates, is now prevalent in the sugar districts, and has given a great impetus to the industry. The settler, before buying sugar land, should work on a plantation for 18 months or so to learn the business. The capital required to make a fair start would be 300*l.* for 50 acres, and 400*l.* for 100 acres. The average rainfall at Cairns is 90 inches, 77 at Mackay, and 50 at Bundaberg. This rainfall should be ample, except in the Bundaberg and Burdekin districts; but even in the wetter districts there are four or five consecutive months in the year when little rain falls. Irrigation is therefore most advantageous in the drier districts, wherever it can be applied, but it has been adopted hitherto in one or two places only. In the Bundaberg district special arrangements are made for irrigation.

Market Gardening.—Market gardening is an industry which offers very considerable scope to the skilled gardener, but owing to the want of irrigation it has been greatly neglected. Chinamen have taken it up to some extent, each man choosing his position near a creek, and assiduously watering his crop. Their vegetables, however, are not in so much demand as those grown by the skilled European gardeners in the State.

Irrigation.—The results of the experimental irrigation which has already been carried out are marvellous. The sugar-cane growers have found that where one ton of sugar per acre was raised from a field not watered, four tons are now obtained, and irrigation is equally successful with other crops. The farmer who intends to devote himself to arable farming must settle as near available water as possible, especially if he settles in the interior, the necessity for irrigation on the coast lands being not nearly so great. The recurrence from time to time of droughts is the chief of all the difficulties with which the farmer has to contend; but in very many places, where water has been sunk for and found, this difficulty has disappeared. Dams, wells, and water-holes are also being made upon farms in all directions, and in localities which were thought to be useless for farming purposes, a few years ago water is now easily obtained. Several hundreds of artesian bores have been successfully made in different parts by Government, besides those sunk by private individuals; that of Charleville producing as much as 3,000,000 gallons a day, and others a less quantity. Much the largest area

under irrigation is in the district of Ayr in the north, where some 5,500 acres are irrigated mainly for sugar-cane; round Bowen, Bundaberg, and other places also irrigation is used to some extent, but much remains to be done. *See the Irrigation Act, 1891.*

Rabbits and Local Difficulties.—Other difficulties there are, but not more disheartening than those in other countries. The scrub lands are magnificent soil, but the labour of clearing is often heavy. Fires are a source of anxiety to both farmer and grazier, but due care will often prevent and almost always check them before they have caused any great damage. Queensland suffers from rabbits in the pastoral districts. To stop their incursions, the erection of rabbit fences has been vigorously carried on, and has been attended with a large measure of success, but in the Warrego and Maranoa districts especially rabbits still exist in large numbers, and do great damage. Perhaps the greatest difficulty of all for a newcomer is to learn to adapt himself to new methods of farming, to a climate which is tropical in parts, and to conditions to which he has not been accustomed. To enable him to struggle successfully with these difficulties he should refrain from taking up land as soon as he arrives, but should rather seek employment while he is looking about him and gaining that experience of the peculiarities of the country which is essential for the successful management of a farm. With the new conditions understood, with a climate such that stock can be exposed to the open air all through the winter, and with a fertile soil suitable to a large variety of crops, the farmer need not confine himself to one venture, but has every opportunity of advantageously combining grazing, dairy farming, and the production of cereals and fruits. There are many hundreds of square miles, not yet under the plough, entirely suitable for such mixed farming.

Lands Enquiry Office.—Farmers emigrating to Queensland are advised to call at, or write to, the Lands Enquiry Office at Brisbane, in order to ascertain where good land is situated, its means of access, and distance from a market, and to obtain general information and advice. In connexion with the Department of Agriculture is a museum of the economic products of Queensland, which shows what can be commercially cultivated. There is a large area of Crown Land situated within the rainy belt and temperate zone, which is suitable for settlement.

3. The Mineral Industries.—The State is rich in minerals of all kinds, and the mineral industry is one of the most important in Queensland. There is a School of Mines at Charters Towers, where pupils can obtain technical training and instruction.

Queensland.

Gold.—The gold mining industry gives employment to several thousand white miners and some hundreds of Chinese. The total value of gold won in Queensland to the end of 1909 was £70,225,250. The principal goldfields and their outputs in 1909 are as follows:—

<i>Northern Goldfields.</i>		<i>Central Goldfields.</i>	
	Fine ozs.		Fine ozs.
Charters Towers...	171,654	Rockhampton and	
Ravenswood ...	28,727	Mt. Morgan ...	151,716
Croydon ...	7,513		
Etheridge and		<i>Southern Goldfields</i>	
Woolgar ...	12 026	Gympie ...	65,551

The aggregate yield in 1909 was 455,577 fine ozs., of which as much as 388,921 fine ozs. came from Charters Towers, Rockhampton, and Gympie. At Charters Towers machine miners get 11s. 8d. to 13s. 4d. per shift, and hand miners 10s. to 11s. 8d.; at Rockhampton machine miners get 9s. to 12s., and hand miners 7s. to 10s.

Copper.—The production of copper was 14,494 tons in 1909, being a little less than in 1908, but otherwise much the largest on record. The largest quantities of copper are obtained at Mount Morgan, Chillagoe, and Rockhampton; but copper is found at Mount Perry (67 miles from Bundaberg) also, and at Etheridge, and on the Cloncurry fields.

Tin.—The principal tin mines are at Chillagoe and Herberton, about 80 miles from Cairns. There is also tin at Cooktown, at Kangaroo Hills, and at Stanthorpe in the south (Darling Downs district). The total production of tin in 1909 fell to 3,326 tons.

Silver.—Silver is mined at Chillagoe and Herberton in the north and Stanthorpe in the south, and at Charters Towers, Mount Perry, and other gold mines it is found as a by-product. The total production in 1909 was 1,001,383 ozs., being the largest quantity on record, except that in 1908.

Other Minerals.—Manganese (603 tons in 1909) is obtained at Gladstone, a little bismuth at Biggenden and elsewhere, and lead mainly at Chillagoe. Opals are found at Opalton, 130 miles from Longreach railway station, and elsewhere; but the output is now small. Some gems are found near Anakie, 192 miles by rail west of Rockhampton. Iron stone is mined at Rockhampton and Chillagoe. Wolfram is found principally in the Herberton and Chillagoe districts.

Coal.—The chief coal fields are near Ipswich, 23½ miles from Brisbane, and supply much the largest part of the total production of the State; there are smaller fields at Howard, 18 miles from the port of Maryborough, and in the Rockhampton and Clermont districts. The quantity of coal

raised has increased steadily year by year, with few exceptions, the aggregate yield in 1909 having been 756,577 tons, valued at £270,726. Modern machinery and improved methods of handling the coal are being introduced, so that coal mining is now probably the most prosperous branch of the mining industries of the State.

Stone Quarries.—Felstone porphyry is mined near Brisbane; bluestone near Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Rockhampton; limestone near Chillagoe and Rockhampton; granite near Townsville; and freestone near Gatton and Maryborough.

Mining Acts of 1898 and 1901.—A miner's right, entitling the holder to occupy Crown lands for mining purposes, costs 5s. a year. A gold reef claim is 50 ft. by 400 ft. and labour conditions attach. Gold mining leases not exceeding 50 acres may be obtained for 1*l.* per acre per year for 21 years, renewable for 21 years more; the land must be worked by not less than one man per every four acres. Leases of land for mining minerals other than gold may be obtained for 21 years, renewable for another 21 years, at 10s. an acre a year (or in the case of coal, at 6*d.* an acre a year, and a royalty of 3*d.* per ton for the first ten years, and 6*d.* a ton during the remainder of the lease); the area must not exceed 160 acres (or 320 in the case of coal); one man must be employed for every 10 acres or fraction of 10 acres. There are elaborate regulations for the safety and inspection of mines. No boy under 14 years, and no female, may be employed below ground. The driver of any engine of more than 25 horse-power must hold a first-class certificate.

4. **Manufactories.**—The manufactories in Queensland during 1909 employed nearly 30,000 hands, of whom nearly 5,000 were females. Some of the most important are, sugar mills, meat works, saw mills, metal works, carriage and cycle manufactories, printing establishments, smelters, aerated water factories, butter and cheese factories, and boot, clothing, dressmaking, and saddlery factories. The principal manufacturing towns are Brisbane, Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Maryborough, Townsville, Ipswich, and Rockhampton. The "Native Industries Act" grants land to capitalists to encourage them to start trades, and gives a bonus for their successful establishment.

5. **Timber.**—Licences to cut timber are granted at varying rates, according to the kind of timber cut (Regs. in Gov. Gazette, 18 March, 1905). The principal woods are in the coastal districts, *i.e.*, ironbark and pine south of Gladstone, and red cedar and Kauri pine north of Ingham. There are many other excellent and useful woods, such as cypress pine in the south-west of the State. Samples of these woods can be seen in London. There are numerous saw-mills at work.

6. Exports and Imports.—Nearly all the trade is with the United Kingdom and British Colonies, chiefly New South Wales. The following is a table of the exports and imports for the last two years available:—

—	1908.	1909.
	£	£
Exports	14,191,977	14,844,140
Imports	9,471,166	10,187,720

Exports.—The following is a table of some of the chief exports for the last two years available, showing the various productions of the country; it will be noticed that sugar, wool, live stock, meats, gold, and copper are the most important:—

—	1908.	1909.
	£	£
Sugar	1,482,320	1,125,887
Rum	8,454	6,374
Green fruit	161,121	131,420
Grain, pulse, &c.	79,592	57,200
Butter	421,222	441,662
Wool	4,139,758	4,740,860
Tallow	197,238	302,511
Preserved, salt, and frozen meats ..	851,136	1,301,560
Hides and skins	422,100	747,385
Live stock (cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, &c.)	1,703,331	1,047,796
Gold	1,726,956	1,613,375
Tin, ore, and smelted	290,409	305,801
Copper	831,726	920,994
Silver ore	21,483	8,783
Shell fish (oysters), and bêche-de-mer	38,495	33,637
Pearl shell and tortoise shell	52,768	63,874
Timber	132,864	104,394

III. THE DISTRICTS.

Queensland is divided into various districts.

Moreton District.—Taking the coast districts first and moving northwards (*see* Map), the first district is that of Moreton, in the extreme south-eastern corner of the State. It is well watered, and a large area of the district is cleared and under cultivation. Dairying, fruit growing, and lumbering are important industries; and there are considerable meat works and bacon factories. Vegetables, sugar, and maize are also largely grown, and wine is made. Round Beenleigh land costs 3*l.* to 5*l.* an acre and upwards; the settlers are mostly Germans. There are also a few cattle stations on the heads of the Brisbane, Bremer, and Logan rivers, and extensive coal mines near Ipswich. Several railways run through the district. The principal places are Beenleigh, Brisbane, the capital (pop., including that of suburbs, 143,000), Caboolture, Cleveland, Esk, Goodna, Ipswich (pop. with that of suburbs 16,000), Laidley, Nerang, Sandgate, Gatton (*see* p. 8), and Southport.

Burnett and Wide Bay Districts.—To the north of Moreton district lie Burnett and Wide Bay districts, both of which are heavily timbered. They are mainly pastoral (for cattle) and mining districts, but tropical productions, such as maize and arrowroot, and especially sugar, grow well on the coast. There is gold at Gympie, coal near Maryborough, and copper at Mt. Perry. There are several manufactories at Bundaberg, Gympie, and Maryborough. The principal places are Bundaberg (pop.* 10,000), Gayndah, Gympie (pop.* 15,000), Maryborough (pop.* 13,000), Mount Perry, Nanango, and Tiaro.

Port Curtis District.—Port Curtis district lies due north of Burnett and Wide Bay, and consists of hilly timbered country, though there are cattle stations among the ranges. Goldfields, especially the Mount Morgan mine, and marble quarries are worked; and copper exists in the district. A good deal of farming is carried on in the neighbourhood of Rockhampton; unimproved land costs 10*s.* to 3*l.* an acre; the climate is hot. The principal places in Port Curtis are Gladstone and Rockhampton (pop.* 20,000).

Leichhardt District.—Leichhardt, which lies west, north-west, and south-west of Port Curtis, is a good pastoral district, but very little agricultural farming is done in it. It is heavily stocked with cattle on the Isaac and Dawson rivers, and with sheep in the Peak Downs country, and on the Nogoa and Comet rivers. The mining population is not large, but gold and coal are worked at Clermont, and there are other minerals and marble in the district. The railway from Rockhampton to the west passes through the district. The chief places are Clermont, Emerald, Springsure, and Taroom, the three latter being in pastoral neighbourhoods.

* Within a five-mile radius.

Kennedy District.—Kennedy district, comprising North and South Kennedy, is situated north of Leichhardt, and has a tropical climate. Inland there are tracks of good grazing country, but near the coast it is mostly wooded hilly country, with occasionally high broken ranges. Besides growing sugar (especially round Mackay and Ingham), maize, and fruits, such as bananas and oranges, the district is adapted for the pasturage of sheep and cattle, and has extensive goldfields at Charters Towers, and copper, tin, silver, iron, and lead mines at Herberton. Land near Bowen costs 6*l.* to 10*l.* an acre. The principal places are Bowen, Cardwell, Charters Towers (pop.* 21,000), Herberton, Ingham, Mackay (pop.* 6,000), Ravenswood, and Townsville (pop.* 16,000). Herberton has an elevation of 2,400 feet, and the climate is much cooler there than on the coast. Townsville is the chief port in North Queensland.

Cook District.—Cook district occupies the extreme north of the State, and has a tropical climate. It contains small goldfields at Palmer, and a little tin in two or three districts. Sugar is extensively grown on the Johnstone river, and there is also good sugar-growing land on the banks of some of the rivers near the coast. Rice is also grown in the east and much cedar is cut and exported. Excellent bananas and other tropical fruits are grown at Cairns and elsewhere. Cattle are depastured in the district, but no sheep. Chinese as well as Europeans are employed at the mines. The chief industries on Thursday Island are pearl, shell, and bêche-de-mer fisheries, in which mostly natives are employed. The principal places are Cairns (pop.* 4,500), Chillagoe (pop. 1,000), Cooktown, Geraldton (annual rainfall 120 inches), Port Douglas, and Thursday Island.

Burke District.—South-west of West Cook is the district of Burke. Much of the district, which consists mainly of great plains, is unsettled, but such parts as are occupied are mostly used for grazing purposes. There are large numbers of sheep and cattle, the pastures along the Flinders and Cloncurry rivers being good. There are extensive gold mines at Croydon, to which there is a railway from Normanton, and at Cloncurry. The principal places are Burketown, Cloncurry, Croydon, Hughenden, and Normanton.

Mitchell District.—Mitchell district is almost in the centre of the State. The country is almost altogether pastoral, consisting of high open downs and plains, and is stocked mainly with sheep. For sheep farming not less than 2,500 acres and a capital of 1,000*l.* are required. The land is watered by a few rivers, but there is a great deal of dry country, having very little rain. The summers are very hot. Round Blackall the country is used for grazing only; a block of 10,000 to

* Within a five-mile radius.

20,000 acres is necessary, and requires a capital of 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.* The principal places are Aramac, Barcaldine, Blackall, Muttaborra, and Tambo.

Gregory District.—Gregory district, comprising North and South Gregory, is not much known. It occupies the extreme south-western corner of the State, and is entirely pastoral; much of the land is valuable for sheep farming. The principal places are Birdsville, Boulia, and Winton.

Warrego District.—Warrego district is south of Mitchell and is almost wholly pastoral, being used largely for both sheep and cattle. In dry weather there is often a scarcity of water, and there are some tracts of back country which are quite dry. Downs predominate in the north, and plains in the south. The principal places are Adavale, Charleville (485 miles by rail west of Brisbane), Cunnamulla, and Thargomindah.

Maranoa District.—Maranoa district consists of table land and downs, and lies to the east of Warrego. It is mainly a pastoral district, having considerable numbers of sheep and cattle, and is watered by several rivers. Towards the heads of the rivers the country consists for the most part of fine downs, but elsewhere it stretches out into large plains, river flats, and timbered ridgy country. The country round Roma has a large area under wheat and is also the principal vine-growing district of the State. The chief places are Mitchell, Roma (317 miles by rail from Brisbane, pop.* 3,000), St. George, Surat, and Yuelba.

Darling Downs District.—Darling Downs district lies east of Maranoa, and owing to its elevation enjoys perhaps the finest and healthiest climate in Queensland. It includes a large tract of down country lying on the summit of the Dividing Range, and is the best pastoral district in the State. It has also some of the finest agricultural land: maize, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes being grown with success, besides hay and green fodder. The farms round Toowoomba and Warwick are about the best and largest in Queensland, and prices are higher than in other parts. Grapes and other fruits and vegetables are also largely grown; as well as tobacco at Texas. Tin, silver, and a little copper are found at Stanthorpe. It was one of the earliest districts occupied by settlers. A railway runs through the district. The principal places are Allora, Dalby, Goondiwindi, Stanthorpe, Toowoomba (about 2,000 feet above sea level, pop.* 14,500), Warwick (pop.* 5,000), and Clifton.

IV. THE VOYAGE FROM ENGLAND.

Shipping Companies.—The main lines of steamers, with their London or other addresses, are as follows:—

* Within a five-mile radius.

British India Steam Navigation Co., 23, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

Orient Royal Mail Line, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

Federal-Houlder-Shire Lines, 146, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Passengers by the steamers of the following lines have to change at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; takes first and second class only. Steerage passengers are taken by the P. and O. Branch Service, 3 and 5, East India Avenue, London, E.C.

White Star Line, 30, James Street, Liverpool.

The Aberdeen Line of Steamers, Geo. Thompson and Co., 7, Billiter Square, London, E.C.

North German Lloyd Co. (via Antwerp for third-class passengers), 2, King William Street, London, E.C.

Steamers belonging to one or other of these companies run every few days from London, Liverpool, or Plymouth.

The voyage over the Pacific is generally calm.

Merchant Shipping Acts.—The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 and 1906, require emigrant ships to be seaworthy, to have proper accommodation, to furnish good and sufficient food, to provide medicines, and on large ships to carry a surgeon, and in other ways protect the interests of emigrants. If the ship improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, the emigrant, or any emigration officer on his or her behalf, may claim subsistence money till it does start. Steerage passengers by vessels sailing from foreign ports are not protected by these regulations.

False Statements to Emigrants.—By the Act of 1906 anyone who fraudulently induces, or attempts to induce, a person to emigrate is liable to fine or imprisonment.

Passages.*—(a) *Free Passages.*—The Agent-General for Queensland (409, Strand, London, W.C.) may grant free passages to single female domestic servants of good character between 17 and 35 years of age. The girls most in demand are those from country districts, who are prepared to undertake the general work of a household, such as cooking, washing, etc. In the majority of houses in the State all laundry work is done at home. Ladies' maids, parlour maids, upper housemaids, etc., are not much in demand. Each applicant is required to deposit the sum of £1 with the Agent-General on approval, which is refunded on arrival in the State.

(b) *Contract Emigrants.*—Free passages may be granted from the United Kingdom to any part of Queensland to agricultural labourers introduced under contract if the em-

* Altogether nearly 7,000 persons obtained free, contract, assisted or nominated passages in 1910.

ployer pays a fee of 5*l.* for each labourer introduced, provides him with suitable accommodation, and guarantees him a year's employment at wages approved by the Chief Secretary. The choosing of such labourers is left to the Agent-General, unless they are known to the applicant, in which case the Agent-General's duty is restricted to passing or rejecting them. All contracts must emanate from Queensland.

(c) *Assisted Emigrants*.—Agriculturists approved by the Agent-General, who deposit with him the sum of 5*l.*, are provided with passages by a steamer from London to any port in Queensland for 5*l.*, the 5*l.* deposit to be returned to them on their arrival in Queensland, with 3 per cent. added.

(d) *Nominated Passages*.—Important to those who have friends in the State.)

Persons resident in Queensland can nominate others who have been duly proved to be their relatives or *personal* friends, for passages upon application to a Government Immigration Agent in Queensland, and upon making the following reduced payments to him there:—

Males.—From 18 to 40 years old, 4*l.* From 40 to 55, 8*l.* 55 years and upwards, full fare.

Females.—From 18 to 40 years old, 2*l.* From 40 to 55, 8*l.* 55 years and upwards, full fare.

Free passages may be granted to the wives and children (under 18 years of age) of nominated and assisted emigrants.

All assisted emigrants must remain in Queensland for at least one year, and must not have previously resided in any part of Australia.

(e) *Unassisted passages** from England to Brisbane (*fares liable to change: consult advertisements in the newspapers*).

By British steamer to Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, or Brisbane, 3rd class, from 16*l.*; 2nd class, to Brisbane, from 48*l.*

Children.—As a rule, in steamers, children from 3 to 12 years of age travel half price; one child under 3 years, free (no berth provided); and other children under 3 years, quarter-fare.

Food.—Food (three or four good meals a day), sleeping accommodation, bedding and other necessities, and medical attendance are in all classes included in the fares given above.

Luggage.—The quantity of luggage allowed free to each adult is 15 cubic feet in the 3rd class, 20 in the 2nd, and to children in proportion to their age; extra luggage costs 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per cubic foot. Two boxes, each 2 feet 6 inches long,

* Only fares by British steamers are given. There are sometimes cheaper fares by vessels sailing from foreign ports, but passengers by these vessels are not protected by the Merchant Shipping Acts, *see* p. 22.

2 feet broad, and 1 foot 6 inches deep, make up 15 cubic feet; and 2 boxes each 2 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 2 feet deep, make up 20 cubic feet; but boxes of any size will do so long as the permitted quantity is not exceeded. Luggage required for use on the voyage should be labelled "Wanted"; a box for use in the cabin should not be more than about 3 feet long, 1 foot 9 inches broad, and 1 foot 2 inches high; one box of this size can be taken in the cabin by each adult passenger, and is reckoned in the allowance (*see also luggage, p. 36*).

Sailings.—Particulars as to the despatch of vessels are advertised in the English, Irish, and Scotch newspapers; or may be obtained from the various shipping companies, or from this Office. Emigrants should ascertain the *hour* the ship starts, in case it is necessary for them to sleep on board the night before. There are no boats going direct from Scotland or Ireland: Irish or Scotch emigrants must therefore go by Liverpool, London, Plymouth, or other English port. Sailing vessels sometimes leave England for Australia carrying first-class passengers only.

Working Out Passages.—Emigrants have little chance of working out their passages; permission rests with the steamship companies, but it is seldom given.

Outfit.—No large outfit is necessary, nor need it be new. Emigrants having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen, kitchen utensils, sewing machine, light tools, and other small articles or ornaments, should take them, but not heavy furniture nor rough common tools, as free luggage is limited (*see pp. 23 and 36*). Emigrants should take all the clothes they have, whether old or new, but it is unnecessary to lay in a large stock of heavy clothing before starting. If possible, not less than the following should be taken for the voyage and subsequent use. *For men*, two pairs of boots, one strong suit, two pairs of white or light tweed trousers, and one jacket of similar cool material, one cloth cap, and one broad brimmed straw or felt hat, one pair of slippers or canvas shoes, one overcoat, handkerchiefs, six articles of each kind of underclothing, towels, and strong canvas bag. *For women*, two pairs of strong shoes, one warm and two cotton gowns, one broad-brimmed straw or felt hat, and one close-fitting hat, one pair of slippers, one cloak or shawl, sewing materials, handkerchiefs, six articles of each kind of underclothing, towels, and canvas bag. *For children*, one warm cloak or greatcoat, two pairs of strong shoes, two warm suits, and six to nine articles of each kind of underclothing. Two or three coloured serge suits for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children will be very useful. If the emigrant is going by sailing ship, extra warm clothing will be required. There are some opportunities for washing clothes on board. Working

men generally wear trousers made of denim (a dark blue cotton material) and flannel shirts, coats being worn at times only. Those who intend to take up farm work should take a pair of blankets with them, or a good rug.

Best Time for Arriving.—Any time of the year is suitable for arriving, but from April to July is perhaps the best time. Speaking generally, the emigrant would do well to settle down before the hot weather comes on, and the shearing and harvest begin. December to February are the summer months, the seasons being nearly the opposite to what they are at home.

Arrangements on Landing.—Emigrants, *where necessary*, will be received in the Government depôts, established at the various ports, for a few days after arrival. Nominated emigrants are usually met by their friends. Nominated emigrants are forwarded by railway to their respective destinations free of cost. Emigrants having friends in Queensland should communicate with them beforehand. Among private agencies is the Salvation Army depot in Ann Street, Brisbane, and (for female emigrants) the Lady Musgrave Lodge, Herbert Street, Brisbane. As to prohibited and contract immigrants, *see* below.

Customs Tariff, 1901 and 1907.—The Commonwealth Customs Tariff is applicable to Queensland and the other States of the Commonwealth. A full list of duties, and of articles exempted, can be seen on personal application at this Office. Passengers' personal effects are exempt from any customs duty. These include all wearing apparel and all articles of personal adornment or use, which are *bonâ fide* the property of the passenger and not for sale. Besides personal effects, passengers' furniture and household goods which have been in actual use by such passengers for at least one year, not exceeding 50% second hand value per adult passenger, are admitted free of duty. Emigrants' effects are dealt with leniently. Most tools of trade (other than machinery) and many agricultural implements are admitted free of duty. Two members of a family, from 12 to 18 years, may be reckoned as one adult. For precise particulars the tariff should be consulted. A duty ranging up to about 40 per cent. on the value is charged on all articles which are not charged specific duties or admitted free.

Prohibited Immigrants.—The Commonwealth Immigration Restriction Acts, 1901 and 1905 (which apply to Queensland as one of the six States of the Commonwealth of Australia), do not affect the ordinary British emigrant, but they prohibit the following persons from landing in any part of Australia:—

(a) Any person who fails to pass the dictation test; that is to say, who, when an officer dictates to him not less than

fifty words in any prescribed language fails to write them out in that language in the presence of the officer; [N.B.—Emigrants from the United Kingdom *are not subjected* to the dictation test.]

(b) Any person likely to become a charge upon the public or upon any public or charitable institution; any idiot or insane person; any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease of a loathsome or dangerous character; any person who has been convicted of an offence, not being a mere political offence, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year or longer therefor, and has not served his sentence or received a pardon; any prostitute or person living on the prostitution of others.

Contract Immigrants Act. 1905.—Every contract immigrant (*i.e.*, every immigrant to Australia under a contract to perform manual labour in Australia), unless otherwise prohibited by law, may land in the Commonwealth if the contract is in writing, and is made by or on behalf of some person named in the contract and resident in Australia, and its terms are approved by the Minister of External Affairs.

This approval is not given if (1) the contract affects an industrial dispute; and if (2) the remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment are not as advantageous to the contract immigrant as those current for workers of the same class at the place where the contract is to be performed.

If before the Minister approves the terms of the contract the contract immigrant lands in Australia, the contract is absolutely void.

Non-British Emigrants.—In the case of contract immigrants, *who are not British subjects*, the employer must also prove that there is difficulty in his obtaining within the Commonwealth a worker of at least equal skill and ability.

Domestic Servants.—This Act does not apply to domestic servants or personal attendants accompanying their employer to Australia.

Emigration Statutes.—The British and Colonial Statutes relating to emigration, and other information bearing on assistance given to intending emigrants, together with the names and addresses of many emigration societies, will be found in the Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, published annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3*d.* post free.

Demand for Labour.*—*Mechanics.*—There is no

* For the demand for labour existing at any given time in the different districts of the State, *see* the quarterly Australasian Circular and the monthly Supplement, issued *free* by the Emigrants' Information Office. This Office does not find employment for emigrants. Attention is directed to the Contract Immigrants Act above.

special demand for mechanics, except for some carpenters, country blacksmiths, wheelwrights, tailors, and tailoresses, but the general demand has increased owing to the flourishing condition of the agricultural industry and the consequent progress of other industries. Trades are not so sharply defined as at home. A carpenter, for instance, especially in country districts, will often be called upon to act as a joiner, wheelwright, cooper, etc.; and a mason as a bricklayer or stone cutter.

Miners.—There is no special demand for miners in any part of Queensland, except for a few skilled coal miners.

Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Etc.—Settlement on grazing and agricultural farms by practical men has progressed, especially in the West and the North-West, and there are excellent openings for experienced farmers. But men with capital should be careful not to invest in land until they have seen it, and learnt the capabilities and the methods of the country. In the farming and pastoral districts there is a good demand for competent ploughmen and farm hands, especially dairy hands, and youths able to milk and do general farm work, and in the shearing season (July to September) for shearers. There is a good demand in the country for married couples also, without family, or with working boys and girls; and for good stockmen. For general farming the best demand is at Warwick, Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Maryborough, Brisbane, and Ipswich in the South. For labourers on sugar farms *see* page 13. For free passages *see* page 22. In some of the outlying country the life is rather rough, but men who are sober, frugal, and industrious, and ready to turn their hands to anything, will generally find work. By hiring on to a farm or station new arrivals will save money and gain experience, which will be of the greatest use to them if, after a time, they take up land on their own account. There is an agricultural college under Government at Gatton, where students may learn farming for a small fee (*see* p. 8), and other steps have been taken to promote agricultural settlement.

Female Domestic Servants and Female Factory Hands.—For female domestic servants, and especially for general servants, who can cook, the demand is greater than the supply throughout Queensland. There is little opening as a rule for semstresses and female factory hands.

Railwaymen.—There is little demand for railwaymen, local candidates being sufficient. For appointments and wages, *see* p. 36.

Professional Persons.—For information as to architects, doctors, police, teachers, auctioneers, barristers, solicitors, nurses, etc., *see* the Professional Handbook, published annually by the Emigrants' Information Office, price 3d. post free.

Clerks.—Clerks, shopmen, and warehousemen are not encouraged to emigrate, unless they have situations to go to.

Railway Navvies.—There is a good demand at the present time (March, 1911) for strong men for railway construction at 8s. to 10s. 6d. a day.

Army Pensioners.—An advance of pension may be allowed to army pensioners who are about to emigrate to become settlers in a British possession out of the United Kingdom. No advance can be allowed to a pensioner proceeding to a foreign country, or to a pensioner who returns to the United Kingdom and wishes to go out again to a Colony. To a permanent pensioner an advance of six months' pension may be given; to a temporary pensioner an advance of not more than nine months of the unexpired term of his pension; in either case the advance is in addition to the pension for the quarter in which it is made. No advance of the annuity for distinguished conduct or meritorious service or Victoria Cross pension awarded under the Pay Warrant should be made in any circumstances. Advances of pension are made to assist pensioners who are likely to be suitable emigrants, have a genuine intention of settling in a colony, and have a fair prospect of bettering themselves and their families by doing so. No advance of pension will be made until the paymaster is in possession of the documents and information referred to in A.F.D. 410. He will then exercise his discretion as to allowing the advance. To enable the pensioner to receive the advance, the paymaster will forward to him a certificate of identity on A.F.D. 460. (Army Orders, 1910. Nos. 139-141.) All applications for information on this subject should be addressed to the officer by whom the man's pension is issued.

Children.—There are good openings for the children of married emigrants, especially in the country, where wives also will find employment as servants or laundresses.

Cost of Living.—Generally speaking, the cost of living is low compared with average wages.

Rent.—Rents for working men's houses of about four rooms range from 5s. to 8s. a week in the south, but from 10s. to 12s. 6d. in Brisbane; 7s. 6d. about Rockhampton; 5s. to 8s. in the centre inland; 6s. to 10s. at Mackay; 10s. to 12s. at Townsville and Charters Towers; and further north, up to 15s.; but usually in the towns, and always in the country, people either buy or build their houses. A wooden house can be built for 120l. Many use tents at first.

Board and Lodging.—Board and lodging for single men cost from 15s. to 20s. a week in the south; 15s. at Rockhampton; 15s. to 20s. in the centre inland; 20s. to 25s. at Mackay, Charters Towers, and Townsville; and further north and on diggings, up to 30s. Board and lodging for single women cost rather less. For farm hands *see* note I. after wages on p. 32.

Provisions, &c.—The following are the average retail prices for provisions, etc., in Brisbane; at Rockhampton the prices are about the same; but at Charters Towers, Townsville, Mackay, and some other places in the north and on the more remote goldfields the prices of some articles are rather higher. The prices are per lb. unless otherwise stated:—

Bacon	...	7d. to 1s. 1d.	Oil kerosene,	{	...	11d. to 1s.
Beef	..	... 2½d. to 6d.	per gall.	}		
Bread, per 2-lb. loaf	3d. to 3½d.		Pork	...	...	6d. to 8d.
Butter	...	11d. to 1s. 3d.	Potatoes—	{	1s. 9d. to 3s.	
Candles	...	6d. to 8d.	English...	}	per quarter.	
Cheese	...	6d. to 10d.	Potatoes—	{	1s. to 1s. 6d.	
Coals, per cwt.	...	1s.	Sweet	...	per quarter.	
Coffee (raw), 1s.	3d. to 1s. 8d.		Sugar	...	...	2d. to 3d.
Eggs, per doz.	...	6d. to 2s.	Tea	...	1s. to 2s. 6d.	
Flour	...	2d.	Tobacco	{	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	
Milk, per quart	...	4d. to 5d.	(Australian)			
Mutton	...	2d. to 5d.				

Clothing.—Clothing is, as a rule, about 10 to 15 per cent. (2s. to 3s. in the £) dearer than in the United Kingdom; in some northern towns it is dearer still, but less is needed.

Rates of Wages.—The rates of wages *in the south* are roughly as follows. As wages are always liable to vary, they must not be relied on too strictly:—

I. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR:

*Per week with rations and lodging.**

Bush carpenters	20s. to 25s.	Harvesters	...	30s.
Butter makers (keeping themselves)	...	Milkers...	...	8s. to 20s.
Cheese makers...	50s. ,, 60s.	Ploughmen	15s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	
Farm labourers	15s. ,, 24s.	Reapers and mowers	15s. to 20s.	
		Threshers	...	36s.

II. PASTORAL LABOUR:

*Per year or per week with rations and lodging.**

Station hands, such as stockmen, shepherds, drovers, and hut-keepers	...	30l. to 60l.	Married couples, home stations	...	40l. to 80l.
	and upwards.		Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn (without rations)	from 1l.	
			Shed hands	...	30s.
			Shed hands, Boys	...	22s. 6d.

* *Rations and Lodging.*—The rations are plentiful, and consist generally of 8 to 10 lbs. of flour, 10 to 16 lbs. of beef or mutton, 1 to 2 lbs. of sugar, and ¼ lb. of tea per week, but do not, as a rule, include cheese, butter, or bacon. In Central Queensland the weekly rations per man generally consist of 8 lb. flour, 5 ozs. tea, 3 lbs. sugar, 20 lbs. meat, ½ lb. salt, 2 ozs. soda, 1 oz. acid, and 2s. for extras. The accommodation provided in the huts, in which the men live, is rough, but has improved of late years; it is now regulated for both shearers and sugar workers by Acts of 1905 and 1906.

III. SERVANTS:

Per week with board and lodging:—

Coachmen ...	15s. to 25s.	Housemaids ...	8s. to 12s.
Cooks (female)	10s. „ 20s.	Kitchenmaids (rest- aurants) ...	from 20s.
„ (restaurants)	from 22s. 6d.	Laundresses ...	15s. to 25s.
Cook and Laundress	15s. to 20s.	Married couples (<i>per</i> <i>year</i>) ...	40l. „ 80l.
Farmhouse servants	10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.	Nurses (<i>per year</i>)	30l.
Gardeners (<i>per year</i>)	32l. to 50l.	Nursery governesses (<i>per year</i>)	25l. to 35l.
General servants	8s. „ 15s.	Parlourmaids ...	8s. „ 12s.
Grooms ...	10s. „ 15s.		

IV. MECHANICS, &C.:

Per week without board and lodging:—

Bakers ...	50s. to 62s. 6d.	General Labourers	20s. to 48s.
Blacksmiths ...	35s. to 72s.	Grocers' assistants	25s. „ 40s.
Boilermakers ...	55s. „ 63s.	Hairdressers	45s. „ 65s.
Bookbinders ...	from 50s.	Ironmongers' assistants (<i>per hour</i>)	from 9d.
„ (females) „	20s.	Ironmoulders „ „	1s.
Bootmakers (<i>per hour</i>)	11½d. to 1s. 1½d.	Masons (<i>per hour</i>)	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.
„ (females)	(<i>per week</i>) from 20s.	Milliners ...	11s. to 35s.
Brassfinishers and Coppersmiths	40s. to 60s.	Miners ...	40s. „ 70s.
Breweries: Cellarmen	34s. „ 60s.	„ (coal) <i>per shift</i>	8s. „ 10s.
Bricklayers ...	from 66s.	Navvies (<i>per day</i>)	6s. 6d. „ 9s.
Brickmakers ...	30s. to 70s.	Painters and decorators (<i>per hour</i>)	from 1s. 1½d.
Butchers	45s. to 52s. 6d.	Paper bag and box- makers (females)	12s. to 24s.
Cabinet-makers	27s. 6d. to 54s.	Pattern-makers	55s. „ 63s.
Carpenters (<i>per hour</i>)	from 1s. 4½d.	Plasterers ...	60s.
Coachmakers ...	from 47s.	Plumbers and gas fitters (<i>per hour</i>)	1s. 1½d.
Compositors ...	„ 50s.	Railwaymen, <i>see</i> page 37.	
Coopers ...	35s. to 60s.	Saddlers and harness-makers	from 48s.
Curriers ...	from 45s.	Saddlers (female) „	20s.
Dressmakers ...	from 12s. 6d.	Sawyers ...	36s. to 58s.
Electrical Fitters (<i>per day</i>)	from 11s.	Seamen (<i>per month</i> , <i>with board</i>)	3l. to 6l. 10s.
Engine-drivers ...	30s. to 70s.	Officers (<i>per month</i> , <i>with board</i>)	8l. to 17l.
Fitters ...	40s. „ 85s.	Engineers „	12l. to 27l. 10s.
French polishers	from 51s. 4d.	Firemen „	8l. 10s. to 10l.
Galvanised iron workers (<i>per hour</i>)	1s. to 1s. 1½d.		
Gardeners (<i>per day</i>)	4s. to 6s.		
Gasworks stokers (<i>per hour</i>)	from 1s. 3d.		

MECHANICS, &C.—*cont.* :*Per week without board and lodging:—*

Shirtmakers		Motormen } <i>per</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
(females) 11 <i>s.</i> to 30 <i>s.</i>		Conductors } <i>hour</i>
Slaters 54 <i>s.</i> „ 60 <i>s.</i>		Drivers (<i>per hour</i>) 10½ <i>d.</i> to 11¾ <i>d.</i>
Tailors, order,		Turners (iron) ... 31 <i>s.</i> to 63 <i>s.</i>
(male cutters) from 70 <i>s.</i>		Upholsterers ... from 51 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Tailors, order,		„ (female)
(female coat makers) from 24 <i>s.</i>		from 27 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Tailors (ready-made) „ 60 <i>s.</i>		Watchmakers ... 35 <i>s.</i> to 70 <i>s.</i>
Tailoresses „ „ 20 <i>s.</i>		Wheelwrights from 50 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>
Tinsmiths (<i>per hour</i>) „ 1 <i>s.</i>		Whitesmiths (<i>per day</i>)
Tramways (Brisbane)—		from 8 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>s.</i>
Signalmen (<i>per day</i>) 8 <i>s.</i>		

Wages in the Central Districts.—In the inland districts, which are mainly pastoral, employment for mechanics is scarce; wages are as follows:—

General labourers		6 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> a day.	
Female servants (incl. cooks)	... 7 <i>s.</i> „ 20 <i>s.</i>	{ Per year and found, or with rations (see note on p. 29).	
Men on sheep and cattle stations	... 20 <i>s.</i> „ 35 <i>s.</i>		
Ploughmen	 20 <i>s.</i> „ 32 <i>s.</i>		
Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn	... 24 <i>s.</i> ,	without rations.	
Married couples on farms and		{ Per year and found, or with rations (see note on p. 29).	
stations	... 60 <i>l.</i> to 100 <i>l.</i>		
Mechanics, 45 <i>s.</i> to 60 <i>s.</i> a week		} Without rations.	
Miners, 50 <i>s.</i> a week			

Wages in the North.—Wages in the North are higher than in the South, but the cost of living is greater, and the climate is hotter. Thus, at Townsville and Charters Towers, and other Northern places, wages are as follows:—

General labourers		18 <i>s.</i> to 30 <i>s.</i>	{ Per week and found, or with rations (see note on p. 29).
Female servants (incl. cooks)		10 <i>s.</i> „ 25 <i>s.</i>	
Men on sheep and cattle stations		20 <i>s.</i> „ 30 <i>s.</i>	
Men on sugar farms (58 to 60			
hours per week)		18 <i>s.</i> „ 30 <i>s.</i>	
Ploughmen		18 <i>s.</i> „ 25 <i>s.</i>	
Sugar-cane cutters		25 <i>s.</i> „ 36 <i>s.</i>	
Sugar mill workers (10 to 11			
hours a day)		20 <i>s.</i> „ 36 <i>s.</i>	
Sugar boilers		up to 60 <i>s.</i>	

Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn, 24s., without rations.

Married couples on farms and stations	60l. to 100l.	} Per year and found (see note on p. 29). Without rations.
Miners	10s. a day	
Carpenters	up to 65s. per week	

NOTE I.—Farm labourers are usually boarded and lodged, and single men are, as a rule, preferred to married men with families. A high rate of wages does not necessarily imply a demand for labour.

NOTE II.—*Working Hours*.—The usual working hours for mechanics are 48 to 54 a week. In Government contracts not less than the union rate of wages must be paid; in the Brisbane area 44 hours constitute a week's work, and in other districts the hours are to be those current in private or municipal contracts.

V. GENERAL INFORMATION.

Population.—The estimated population on the 31st December, 1909, was 578,548, of whom 315,420 were males. Most of the dwellings in the State are built of wood, that material being preferred owing to its cheapness and coolness. An Act of 1888 restricts the importation of Chinese.

Government.—Besides the Governor appointed by the Crown, there are two Houses of Parliament, a Legislative Council, nominated for life by the Crown, and a Legislative Assembly, consisting of 72 members, elected by ballot for three years. Members of the Legislative Assembly receive 300l. a year each, and also mileage expenses of 1s. 6d. on land, and the actual cost of passage to and fro by sea (Act of 1896).

The State Franchise.—Any man or woman of 21 years of age, married or unmarried, being a natural born or naturalised subject of the King, who has resided in Queensland for 12 months continuously, and is on the Electoral roll, is entitled to vote for a member of the Assembly (Elections Act, 1905).

Commonwealth Franchise.—By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900, Queensland became one of the States in the Commonwealth of Australia. All persons not under 21 years of age, whether male or female, married or unmarried, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, are natural born or naturalised subjects of the King, and are on the electoral roll of any electoral division, may vote at the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives (Commonwealth Franchise Act, 1902).

Local Government.—Every Town is governed by a Council consisting of six to twelve members, and every Shire by a Council of five to nine members, the Councils in either case being elected by the ratepayers.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue and expenditure of the State for the last two years available were as follows:—

	—	Year ending 30 June, 1909.	Year ending 30 June, 1910.
Revenue ...	...	£ 4,766,244	£ 5,119,254
Expenditure ...	...	4,756,303	5,113,578

The Public Debt on 31st December, 1909, was 41,568,827*l.*, or nearly 74*l.* a head, nearly two-thirds of which were spent on railways. The debt includes nearly all the moneys lent to local authorities.

Income Tax.—By the Income Tax Acts, 1902-1907, an income tax is imposed. Incomes derived from personal exertion below 500*l.* pay 6*d.* in the £, and incomes above 500*l.* pay 6*d.* to 8*d.* in the £; on all income derived from the produce of property there is a tax of 9*d.* in the £. A person is exempt from income tax if his total income does not exceed 200*l.*, and on incomes above 200*l.*, the first 200*l.* are exempt from the tax.

Justice.—Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, by district courts, by police magistrates, and by justices of the peace.

Rabbit Boards Acts.—The Rabbit Boards Acts, 1896-1905, enforce the destruction of rabbits, and the erection of fencing, in infested districts, and are continued to the end of 1910 by Act No. 9 of 1909; no further Act has been received at present. An Act of 1905 encourages the destruction of dingoes, wallabys, kangaroos, &c.

Marriage Act.—1. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is made lawful by an Act of 1878. 2. Children born before wedlock are legitimated from birth by the subsequent marriage of their parents (Act of 1899).

Masters and Servants.—The Masters and Servants Act, 1861, and other Acts regulate the law between masters and servants.

Courts of Conciliation.—A Queensland Act of 1892 provides for the establishment of Courts of Conciliation. There is also a Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration established by the Commonwealth Acts of 1904-10

for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. By this Act lock-outs and strikes are prohibited under penalty of 1,000*l.* in the cases of certain industrial agreements, and of organisations registered under the Act.

Liquor Acts.—By the Liquor Acts of 1885-1904 the sale of liquor on Sundays is prohibited except in cases of *bona-fide* travellers or lodgers on the premises. The Act of 1904 deals with clubs.

Employers' Liability Act.—The Employers' Liability Act, 1886, is similar to the English Act; private agreements, which would disentitle the workman to its benefits, are illegal.

Workman's Lien.—A workman, working on any land or building, has a lien on it for his wages (Statute of 1906).

Workers' Compensation Acts, 1905 and 1909.—Workers may under certain circumstances obtain from their employers compensation for accidental injuries suffered in their employment.

Factories and Shops Acts.—The Factories and Shops Acts, 1900-1908, provide that (1) factories and shops must be kept clean and well ventilated; (2) seats must be provided for females in factories and shops; (3) dangerous machinery in factories must be fenced; (4) no child under 13 years may be employed in a factory; (5) no male under 16 years, and no female may be employed for more than 48 hours a week in a factory, except that overtime up to three hours a day is allowed in factories on not more than 40 days a year. (6) Shops must close at 6 o'clock on four days in the week, at 1 o'clock on one day, and at 9 o'clock on one day; generally speaking, no person may be employed in a shop for more than 53 hours a week, exclusive of meals. Restaurants, chemists' shops, bread shops, and some others are exempted from provision (6), but their employees must have one half-holiday a week. Engine-drivers and boiler attendants must be certified as competent before being employed. By the Act of 1908 every employee must receive at least 5*s.* a week.

Distress for Rent.—By Act No. 15 of 1904, a sewing machine, type-writing machine, or mangle is exempt from distress for rent.

Vaccination.—Children must be vaccinated within 6 months after birth (Health Act, 1900).

Wages Boards.—An Act of 1908 establishes wages boards to determine the lowest rates of wages, and maximum working hours.

Smoking by Children.—Smoking by persons under

16 years in a public place is prohibited. Anyone who gives or sells tobacco to a person under 16 years may be fined 10% (Act No. 12 of 1905).

Workers' Dwellings Act, 1909.—By this Act the Government may advance money to persons of small means to enable them to erect houses for themselves.

The Invalid and Old Age Pension Acts (Commonwealth), 1908-9.—Under these Acts all persons over 65 years old, or persons over 16 years old permanently incapacitated for work, are eligible for pensions under certain conditions. The pensioner's income, together with pension, must not exceed £52 a year, nor must the pension itself exceed £26 a year; benefits derived from trade unions, friendly societies, etc., are not to be considered income.

Australian Industries Acts (Commonwealth), 1906-9.—These Acts provide against monopolies in trade, or contracts with intent to restrain trade to the detriment of the public.

Manufacturers' Encouragement Act, 1908 (Commonwealth).—This Act enables bounties to be paid on Australian iron and steel made before June 13, 1914, and on Australian galvanised iron, wire netting, wire, or iron or steel pipes or tubes made before June 13, 1912.

Religion.—Nearly all the religious denominations of the old country are represented in Queensland. There is no State church, but ministers of religion are registered to enable them legally to celebrate marriages. Some 37 per cent. of the population belong to the Church of England, 24 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 11½ per cent. are Presbyterians and 9 per cent. are Methodists.

Education.—Education is free and compulsory. Un-denominational religious instruction is now given in the schools during school hours, as well as in numerous Sunday schools. Higher education is also assisted, the Government granting sums of money for the formation and maintenance of grammar schools, providing for scholarships and exhibitions at universities, and for similar purposes. There are boys' and girls' grammar schools, and technical colleges in many of the principal towns. There are also many private schools. The University of Queensland, which is open to women as well as men, was established by an Act of 1909.

Mechanics' Institutes, Hospitals, Etc.—Almost every town of importance has its Technical College, where classes are held for technical instruction as well as for

drawing, painting, science, etc. There are also numerous mechanics' institutes, miners' institutes, free libraries, friendly societies, hospitals, and museums. Some of these institutions receive Government aid. Members of trade or friendly societies should always apply to their own society for letters of introduction to the corresponding society in Queensland.

Sports.—Horse-racing, rowing, sailing, cricket, football, tennis, golf, cycling, athletic sports and games are popular throughout the settled parts of the State. There are five or six State holidays in the year.

Defence Force.—All the male inhabitants of the State between the ages of eighteen and sixty are liable to serve in the Defence Force for a period of three years from date of enrolment.

Money and Banks.—British money is used throughout the State, and there are several banks at Brisbane with numerous branches in the country. The emigrant is recommended not to take his money in cash, but by means of one or more money orders obtainable at any post office here, and payable to himself at a post office in Australia; a money order costs 3*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* for sums up to 40*l.* Large sums of money can be sent over through a bank, or through the Agent-General for Queensland, 409, Strand, London, W.C. Emigrants, especially those with families, should also have a little ready money on landing to keep them till they get work.

Savings Bank.—The Government Savings Bank has numerous branches, and there is a large number of depositors. The interest given is 3 per cent., but no interest is allowed on sums in excess of 200*l.*

Postal.—Postage rates from the United Kingdom to Queensland are, letters, 1*d.* per ounce; post cards, 1*d.*; printed papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* every two ounces; parcels, 1*s.* for first lb., and 6*d.* per lb. afterwards, up to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 3*s.* a word.

Railways.—163 miles of new railways were opened in 1909; the total number of miles open in June, 1910, was 3,661. These lines are shown on the map. There are only two classes. Children from 5 to 14 travel half price, and those under 5 years travel free.

Luggage.—First class passengers are allowed 112 lbs. of luggage free, and second class passengers 84 lbs.

Appointments.—Railways in Queensland belong to the Government. The Commissioner for Railways appoints the staff and employees; he gives notice of vacancies to be

filled up, and candidates for the same must apply in their own handwriting to the Secretary for Railways, Brisbane, and must undergo an examination (fee 5s.). Those who pass receive certificates of fitness, and from this number the Commissioner appoints as many persons as are required. No person over the age of 35 years can be appointed without the special authority of the Commissioner. Appointments are made on probation only, for a period of six months, to be confirmed afterwards, if thought good. Promotion generally goes by seniority and merit, the higher grades being mainly selected from the lower. The recognised working day is 8 hours, or 96 hours per fortnight. All employees retire at 65 years.

Salaries.—Pay is as follows, being generally highest on the Northern and Central lines (*See* Regs. of 1st July, 1908, and 7th July, 1910.):—

(1) <i>Per year.</i>			
Clerks	... £30 to £320	Firemen	... 7s. to 9s. 3d.
Inspectors	... £144 „ £300	Guards	... 7s. 6d. to 13s.
Stationmasters	£120 „ £250	Mechanics	... 7s. „ 11s.
and upwards with quarters,		„ Apprentices	1s. to 7s. 6d.
&c.		Porters	... 6s. 6d. „ 7s. 6d.
(2) <i>Per day.</i>		Signalmen	... 7s. 6d. „ 10s. 6d.
Cleaners	... 2s. 6d. to 6s.	Shunters	... 7s. „ 8s. 6d.
Engine drivers	9s. to 13s. 6d.		

Tramways.—Tramways are in operation in Brisbane, and in some of the other towns.

Steamers and Coaches.—Coasting steamers keep up a constant communication between all the principal places on the sea-board; Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns are the largest ports after Brisbane. Coaches connect many railway stations with the more distant inland towns.

VI. THE LAND SYSTEM.

Land Acts, 1897-1910.—The State is divided into land districts, and Local Commissioners hold Courts every month. From time to time large tracts of country are declared open for selection by a Proclamation, stating whether the land is to be taken up for agricultural or grazing farms. Selectors must be not less than 16 years old.

Agricultural and Other Farms.—In the case of agricultural farms, leases are for 20 years, the most land that can be selected by one person is 1,280 acres, and the rent per acre is one-fortieth part of the purchase price, which must

not be less than 10s. per acre, but is in practice much more. Applications to select agricultural or other land must be made to the land agent in the district in which the lands open are situated, and are then approved, or otherwise, by the Local Commissioners, and confirmed or not by the Land Court. The selector must enter upon the land within six months of the issue of the licence, and must occupy it either in person or by his agent, continuously during the currency of the licence, or on land near it. Within five years the selector of an agricultural selection must fence his land or make other improvements equal to cost of fence, and must then apply for certificate of performance of conditions. After five years' personal residence in the case of an agricultural farm, and after 10 years in the case of other farms, and after fulfilling the conditions of the lease, the lessee may make the land freehold on making certain specified payments.

Sale by Auction.—Agricultural land is also sold by auction at an upset price of 20s. an acre, and other land at an upset price of 10s. an acre.

Homesteads.—Special facilities for the acquisition of the freehold of agricultural homesteads not exceeding 640 acres are given to the selector. If he has duly paid his rent of 3*d.* an acre a year, and has spent from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* an acre in improvements, and has resided on the land for five years (or on land near it owned by him in fee simple), and finally pays a sum which with the rent already paid makes up 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre, he is entitled to the freehold. Any selector of an agricultural homestead may select, within a distance of 15 miles from his residence, a grazing farm of not more than 640 acres, and so long as he occupies the agricultural farm, he is exempt from residence on the grazing farm. Nearly 40,000 acres of agricultural homesteads were selected in 1909.

Grazing Selections.—In areas up to 60,000 acres on leasehold tenure of 14, 21, or 28 years terms, at from $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* an acre annual rent, subject to re-assessment every seven years, with conditions of occupation and fencing. Applicants undertaking to perform the conditions of occupation for first five years by personal residence obtain priority.

Prickly Pear Selections.—In areas up to 5,000 acres, with terms from eight to thirteen years, and with conditions providing for destruction of pear. Prices from nothing upwards.

Unconditional Selections.—In areas up to 1,280 acres at prices from 13*s.* 4*d.* an acre upwards, payable in 20 annual instalments, no conditions. Freehold title can be obtained at any time on payment of the balance of the purchasing price.

Closer Settlement Act, 1906.—The Government is empowered to buy land from private persons either by agreement or compulsion and to proclaim it open for selection as agricultural farms under the Land Acts. The selector must fence or otherwise improve the land. The term of lease is 25 years. Some lands have been bought in the Darling Downs district, under previous Acts of this kind and subdivided into farms of 40 to 300 acres, and sold at 3*l.* to 4*l.* an acre, payable over 20 years. At the end of 1909 some 434,000 acres had been bought by the Government at a cost of about £1,350,000, most of which had been allotted to selectors. Most of the selectors have a certain amount of capital, and the instalments of the purchase price have been paid very regularly.

Agent-General.—For further particulars on the State, apply to the Agent-General for Queensland, 409, Strand, London, W.C.; or to the Chief Clerk at this Office (office hours, 10 to 5 and on Saturdays 10 to 1.30) where maps and directories may be seen.

NOTE.—This Office will be glad to receive suggestions and information especially from colonists. Revised editions of this handbook are issued every spring.

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